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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/662,678	10/662,678 09/15/2003 Jo		8493-US	1877
74476 Nestle HealthCa	7590 02/17/201 are Nutrition		EXAMINER	
	ad, 2nd Floor, Box 697		HA, JULIE	
Florham Park, NJ 07932			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1654	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			02/17/2011	ELECTRONIC

## Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

patentdepartment@rd.nestle.com athena.pretory@rd.nestle.com

## Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief

Application No.	Applicant(s)	
10/662,678	TROUP ET AL.	
Examiner	Art Unit	
JULIE HA	1654	

	JOLIE HA	1054	
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence add	ress
THE REPLY FILED <u>10 January 2011</u> FAILS TO PLACE THIS A	APPLICATION IN CONDITION FO	R ALLOWANCE.	
1. The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on application, applicant must timely file one of the following application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Application (RCE) in compliance with 37 (periods:	replies: (1) an amendment, affidavi eal (with appeal fee) in compliance	it, or other evidence, w with 37 CFR 41.31; or	hich places the (3) a Request
a) The period for reply expiresmonths from the mailing			
b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this A no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire I Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(	ater than SIX MONTHS from the mailin (b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE f).	g date of the final rejection FIRST REPLY WAS FI	on. LED WITHIN TWO
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of ex under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b) NOTICE OF APPEAL	tension and the corresponding amount shortened statutory period for reply orig than three months after the mailing da	of the fee. The appropria inally set in the final Offic	ate extension fee e action; or (2) as
<ol> <li>The Notice of Appeal was filed on A brief in comp filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any exte Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed w AMENDMENTS</li> </ol>	nsion thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to	avoid dismissal of the	
<ol> <li>The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection,</li> <li>They raise new issues that would require further co</li> <li>They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below)</li> </ol>	nsideration and/or search (see NO		cause
(c) They are not deemed to place the application in bet appeal; and/or (d) They present additional claims without canceling a			ne issues for
NOTE: (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).		ected ciaims.	
4. The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.1		mpliant Amendment (	PTOL-324).
5. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s)			·
<ol> <li>Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be al non-allowable claim(s).</li> </ol>			_
7.  For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided the status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows: Claim(s) allowed: Claim(s) objected to: Claim(s) rejected:		ll be entered and an e	xplanation of
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE			
<ol> <li>The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).</li> </ol>	d sufficient reasons why the affidav	it or other evidence is	necessary and
<ol> <li>The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to of showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary</li> </ol>	overcome <u>all</u> rejections under appear y and was not earlier presented. S	al and/or appellant fail: ee 37 CFR 41.33(d)(1	s to provide a ).
10. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanatio REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER	n of the status of the claims after e	ntry is below or attach	ed.
The request for reconsideration has been considered but Please see continuation of 11 below.	t does NOT place the application in	n condition for allowan	ce because:
<ul> <li>12. Note the attached Information <i>Disclosure Statement</i>(s).</li> <li>13. Other:</li> </ul>	(PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)		
	/Julie Ha/		
	Primary Examiner, Art L	Jnit 1654	

## Continuation of 11:

Claims 1-4, 7-11, 13-14, 16-17 and 23-28 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as unpatentable over Abbruzzese et al (US Patent No. 6,077,828) as evidenced by Roberts (US Patent No. 4,112,123), in view of Hageman et al (US Patent No. 6,420,342) and Salvati et al (US Patent No. 6,953,679) and Vickery (US Patent No. 6,203,820) as set forth in the previous office action.

Applicant argues that "Independent claims 1-3, 17, 23-25 and 28 recite...compositions having leucine, valine in an amout of about 8% to about 10% by weight based on the weight of total amino acids..." Applicant argues that "At no place in the disclosure does Roberts disclose or suggest compositions containing about 8% to about 10% of valine as required, in part, by the present claims."

Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but have not been found persuasive. As indicated in the previous office action, Vickery et al teach a composition for enhancing protein anabolism and nutritional composition comprising L-arginine, L-cysteine, L-histidien, L-isoleucine, L-leucine, L-lysine, L-methionine, L-phenylalanine, L-threonine, L-tryptophan, L-tyrosine, and L-valine. Vickery teaches a nutritional composition present in an amount of from about 7% to about 10% by weight, from about 8% to about 9% by weight. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Abbruzzese et al, Hageman et al, Salvati et al and Vickery reference to produce a kit comprising the anti-cancer agent with the nutritional composition, since all of the prior art teach nutritional composition. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to to optimize the amount of leucine and valine in the nutritional composition, since it is known in the art that leucine is useful in lowering blood sugar, stimulating protein synthesis in muscle and wound healing of skin and bone, and valine aids in wound healing, muscle growth and liver diseases.

Claims 1-4, 7-11, 13-14, 16 and 23-26 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Abbruzzese et al (US Patent No. 6,077,828) as evidenced by Roberts (US Patent No. 4,112,123), in view of Allen et al (US 2003/0119888) and Phillips Bill (Sports Supplement Review) and Vickery (US Patent No. 6,203,820) as set forth in the previous office action.

Applicant argues that "Abbruzzese, Roberts, Hageman, Salvati, Allen, Phillips and Vickery all fail to disclose or suggest compositions having leucine, valine in an amoutn of about 8% to about 10% by weight based on the weight of total amino acids..."

Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but have not been found persuasive. Each of the cited references teach nutritional composition comprising the active components of instant claims. Each of the references teach why each component is important in nutritional composition. As indicated in the previous office action, Vickery et al teach a composition for enhancing protein anabolism and nutritional composition comprising L-arginine, L-cysteine, L-histidien, L-isoleucine, L-leucine, L-lysine, L-methionine, L-phenylalanine, L-threonine, L-tryptophan, L-tyrosine, and L-valine. Vickery teaches a nutritional composition present in an amount of from about 7% to about 10% by weight, from about 8% to about 9% by weight. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Abbruzzese et al, Allen et al, Phillips and Vickery reference because all references teach nutritional compositions comprising differing amounts of protein and essential amino acids (such as leucine) for the same purpose (muscle enhancement). One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to to optimize the amount of leucine, isoleucine and valine in the nutritional composition, since it is known in the art that leucine, isoleucine and valine play an important role in muclse enhancement. Both Allen and Phillips references were utilized to show the important role leucine plays in muscle enhancement. Vickey teaches that leucine is useful in lowering blood sugar, stimulating protein synthesis in muscle and wound healing of skin and bone, and valine aids in wound healing, muscle growth and liver diseases. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to optimize the concentrations of different amino acids, espeically leucine, isoleucine and valine to stimulate muslce growth, to arrive at the optimal composition for the treatment of muscle enhancement for cancer patients.

Claims 1, 23-25 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heyland et al (US Patent No. 4,544,568) in view of Vickery (US Patent No. 6,203,820) as set forth in the previous office action.

Applicant did not respond to this rejection.

The rejection is maintained as set forth in the previous office action.